



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 27TH, 1900.

NUMBER 13

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OUVIDOR 57

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## São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. (domestic); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 9 p. m. (domestic). Change of cars both ways at Tanbati.  
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Regular trains, week days, leave at: Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., and 1.40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, 2 hours are: ascending 6.10, 8.40 and 11 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.15, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.35, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

## Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGH BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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## Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Congregation of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Craskey & Co., 36 Rua do Uruguai.

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British Chaplain

74 Rua Meno de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 175.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.55 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical school and preaching at 7 p. m.

## JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays at 7.30 a. m. and at Fabrica Carlos, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WERKMEYER.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

## ALVARO F. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

## BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

## W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

## IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Riachuelo.

Services, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays, 7 p. m. PRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

## PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marcella Dacosta, No. 9.

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## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. A. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A theatre valued at \$200,000 has been burned at San Felipe, province of Aconcagua, Chili.

—The Peruvian government has appointed Alexandre Girland, as Peruvian minister at Washington.

—It is said that the Chilean government has resolved to erect lighthouses in the Straits of Magellan. They are much needed.

—The Argentine minister at Santiago, Dr. Epifanio Portella, is returning to Buenos Aires. Some are inclined to believe that he is entrusted with some mission connected with a settlement of the boundary dispute.

—It is said that President Brazzini, of Chili, favors a direct appeal between Chili and Argentina over the boundary dispute. Of course, but how is it to be arranged when neither party is willing to concede anything?

—The Chilean press is in great part opposed to the direct settlement of the boundary dispute. The jingo tendencies of the press everywhere is becoming a public danger. Why the pacific editor should be so belittled is one of the puzzles of the age.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A new slaughter house was inaugurated in Buenos Aires on the 21st inst.

—The total debt of Uruguay on 31st December last was \$127,159,529, or say £27,055,219.

—The British government has sent orders to Buenos Aires for the purchase of 700 horses more for South Africa.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 20th announces that President Roos has reassumed charge of the government there.

—Insistent reports are current in Montevideo of an impending revolution. It would be good policy, in our opinion, to hold a few agitators under restraint for a time.

—The Brazilian consul in Buenos Aires, Sr. Manoel da Silva Pontes Junior, has published an article in *El País* of Buenos Aires denouncing the sanitary measures adopted by Brazil against bubonic pest.

—The *estancieros* of Argentina are becoming greatly alarmed over the rapid spread of an epidemic plague among their stock. Efforts have been made to check its progress by killing the animals affected.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 23rd says that Messrs. Birring and Morgan, two important London financial houses, have loaned two millions sterling to the Argentine government. The Birrings surely ought to have known better.

—The British government has appointed Mr. William N. Bleasdale as minister to Bolivia, after an interval of over 40 years of non-intercourse. The last British minister was compelled to ride backward out of the country on a mule.

—On the 20th inst. an Argentine *medico*, named Dr. Pinero, published an article asserting that all the infectious germs in Buenos Aires came from Rio de Janeiro. It's a pretty broad charge, and we doubt whether Dr. Pinero can prove it.

—The *Montevideo Times* is complaining of the decay of certain local undertakings connected with the British colony which are going to ruin because no one will take the trouble to look after them. It is a very common complaint in other places also.

—According to a statement dated March 15th, the British consul at Buenos Aires announces that the subscriptions to the Mansion House Fund in Argentina aggregate \$37,410 of currency and \$5,197.33 gold, which have been remitted home in various bills amounting to £5,509.611.

—A curious telegram from Buenos Aires of the 21st begins by saying that the revolution in Entre Rios is over and then goes on to relate that the fighting is proceeding and that the town of Villa Colon had surrendered to the rebels. The telegrams are evidently official, and the censor is at large.

—A Buenos Aires telegram says that Gen. Winter who has been appointed federal interventor in Entre Rios, arrived at Victoria on the 22nd and at once began to disarm the revolutionists. The latter, in submitting to the federal authorities, insist that if the governor of the province does not resign they will take up arms again.

—There was another meeting of exporters in Buenos Aires the 26th, to consider means of lifting Brazilian quarantines. But, did these gentlemen ever do anything to lift Argentine quarantines? Even when it was a question of starving out poor, little Paraguay, did they ever protest? Not a particle! They are finding quarantine had only when it is imposed by some foreign country and their pockets are made to suffer!

—There has not much been said lately about preparations in Buenos Aires for President Campos Salles' visit in May, nor have we been advised that any more palaces have been offered and accepted for him to occupy. But resign, another has been appointed, and it is said that no changes in the programme will be made. There is not a "D.V." mentioned as yet, although the pest is there first.

—Illegal taxation is universal among us. There is nothing brought into this city that is not taxed for an entrance fee, although the national constitution declares that there shall be no tax, "be it what it may," on any produce of the country in transit, nor for anything which has passed through the custom house, and yet in the face of this there is nothing which is not taxed for transit both by provinces and municipalities.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Some Argentine exporters have employed two lawyers to study the question of Brazilian quarantines, and they expect a pacific solution of the complication. Let us hope a sane as well as pacific solution may be found, and that these insensate quarantines may be abolished altogether, in Argentina and Uruguay as well as in Brazil.

—Mr. Carlos Bright has brought an action against the Banco Hipotecario de la Capital, claiming the return of £10,000 which were deposited with the company as guarantee for the purchase of the Bank by an English syndicate. The directors failed to obtain the consent of the shareholders by the date mentioned in the contract, and they also refuse to return the £10,000.—*Review*, Buenos Aires. (Moral: put your deposits where honest dealing is observed.)

—A prominent Argentine said to the writer the other day, referring to the political situation, "We have no minority because there is no such thing as free voting, and there never will be while this generation and race preponderate." This is a charge which, made by a foreigner, would be regarded as harsh and bitter, and yet it was made in all seriousness by an able and coolheaded Argentine. If it is a true indictment, the outlook is anything but encouraging, for certainly there is no such thing as a government by the people.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—There are those who are advocating the adoption of the policy of protection by this country. No country in the world has held more tenaciously to that policy than the United States, and the fruit thereof is a series of trusts which dominate the American market and rob the many for the enrichment of the few. The horax trust is selling its product to Americans at 7½ cents a pound, and to Europeans at 3½ cents. It is enabled to do this by a tariff of five cents a pound. The steel and wire trust is selling barbed wire to Americans, who have kindly provided it with a protective tariff for this purpose, at \$1.13 a hundred pounds, to Canadians at \$3.25 and to Europeans at \$2.20. And if there exists a tariff-protected trust which is not employing its shelter behind the customs wall in various ways, it has not made itself known.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—We publish to-day a passenger's account of five days quarantine at Flores Island, where the shameless robbery and ridiculously farcical quarantine imposed on us as gaily as ever. From our correspondent's account, which tallies with all others received, and with our own personal experience, it is easy to calculate the harvest which the *contrabandistas* at Flores island gather in. With five hundred passengers, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, their takings are not less than fifteen to twenty thousand gold dollars a month, while their only expenses are food and water, which cannot cost them on the average more than from two to three thousand dollars a month for that number of passengers, so that, at the smallest computation the profits from Flores island cannot be less than two hundred thousand gold dollars a year, and as the number thereof are most assuredly not numbers of Montevideo currency, we wonder that the government of that republic does not impose quarantine against measles, hooping cough, etc., so as to keep the game up to its limit all the time. The whole thing is as scandalous as it is injurious to commercial interests, and the *reductio ad absurdum* is surely reached when we find that, at the present moment, Buenos Aires with the pest, is actually imposing quarantine upon *epidemiologia* from Asunción, where they have had no pest for a month! The sooner prophylactic measures are confined to the sick and those in contact with them, while the isolation and quarantine of healthy persons is utterly abolished, the better for our commerce and for our reputation as a civilized people.—*The Review*, Buenos Aires, March 17.

—The alarm caused in this city by seasons of suspicion of bubonic plague, is merely a repetition of the panic which broke out in which we have ever locked our stable doors after the robbers succeeded in getting away with the horse. What we need in Buenos Aires is to extend the drainage, and to increase the water supply. At present two thirds of the city area has neither drainage nor a water supply. The cess-pools and the wells which supply water for domestic use are side by side. The only astonishing circumstance about such a disgraceful state of affairs is that the death rate of the city is not far higher than it is at present. Whenever there is an alarm *concern* the city is turned inside out, and that ends it. What ought to be done is to get some men in like Don Guillermo Villanueva, give them a staff of four competent assistants, place \$200,000 per year at his disposal, and then we might look forward to having the city placed in a sanitary condition within a term of five years. The revenue derivable from the extended sanitary accommodations would more than suffice to pay a handsome interest on the money invested. We are squandering vast sums on public works and public buildings which could very well be dispensed with for some years. Must we wait until the Characrita gets felled with the corpses of the victims of some terrible contagion before we wake up to the necessity of observing the laws of hygiene? It took the dreadful visitation of '71 to make us contract for a water supply and drainage works for a quarter of a million people. Now that we are verging on a million souls must we wait for another plague before we are awakened to the necessity of extending the sanitary works to the city areas in which 750,000 people are in danger?—*Buenos Aires Southern Cross*, March 9.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 610,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
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Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Broten &amp; Co., GENOA.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 205.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild, Sobne, Frankfurt a M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

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Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Açores and correspondents.

and any other countries.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Peter von Gutschow,  
 Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,  
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
 Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:

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**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 340,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

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Established in Paris on the 2nd October 1890 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

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Draws on:

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Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.

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AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

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Manager.

**DAIRY MACHINERY**

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Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER &amp; HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103.616:400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000:000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . Rs. 16.787:304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10.384:820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

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Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal, HAMBURG.

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

**BOER PRISONER'S HYMN.**

Corpl. Jenkins, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue (Lyons's & Sons Times), has sent home from Keng-chang a poem written by a Boer while a prisoner in the Boer camp there. The poet's name is J. F. B. Schumann. He was a member of the Fortingbury community, and was captured with others near Coleberg.

1899-1900.

The year is ended—what a year!

Who could have prophesied its end—

Have prophesied the sorrow, tear,

The misery and distress that reid

The hearts of thousands of our land,

Of thousands more across the sea?

Midst all our we kiss Thy hand,

Submissive, Lord, to Thy decree,

Thy ways are to our feeble sense

Incomprehensible, tho' just.

In Thee, O Lord, is our defence;

Ourselves we humble in the dust,

And with contrition we confess

That we have sinned and gone astray.

But, Lord of Hosts, in our distress

We plead Thy grace—hear when we pray.

The broken spirit and contrite heart

Thou never dost despise, O Lord!

Vea, just and merciful Thou art

To such as hearken to Thy word!

Who, suppliant, in Thy presence creep

And bow themselves before Thy throne—

So do we now, yea, Lord we weep,

For we have sinned 'gainst Thee alone.

Have mercy, then, O Lord, we pray,

And make an end to this dread war;

Oh, grant that soon may come the day

When peace shall reign and strife be o'er.

As ends the year so end this strife.

All enmity be buried deep!

Oh, grant us soon that peaceful life

When we shall cease to mourn and weep!

From the Daily Mail, March 2.

**THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.**

HOW THE LITTLE GARRISON MADE HISTORY.

The siege of Ladysmith will perhaps remain

the most remarkable surprise of the present

war.

Saying a few far-seeing and better-informed

persons, no one expected it. The mere sug-

gestion of its probability was ridiculed in the

early days of the war, but the danger was

looming ahead when, on October 7, Lieu-

tenant-General Sir George Stewart White,

V.C., arrived at Pretoria to command the

forces in Natal.

The usual military strength in Natal had

been already somewhat augmented, and rein-

forcements were on their way from India in

case of eventualities. The northernmost

garrison was at Glencoe. The general in com-

mand, however, was of opinion that in the

event of hostilities the position there was

untenable, and he therefore counselled the

withdrawal of all troops to Ladysmith. In a

subsequent report Sir George White has

referred to his conversation with the governor

of Natal: "After full discussion, his excellency

recorded his opinion that such a step would

involve grave political results and possibilities

of so serious a nature that I determined to

accept the military risk of holding Dundee as

the lesser of two evils. I proceeded in person

to Ladysmith on October 11, sending on

Lieutenant-General Sir William Penn Symonds

to take command at Glencoe."

War broke out on October 10, and on the

12th the Boers crossed the frontier of Natal.

For the next week they advanced southwards

in three divisions, under Generals Jonbert,

Viljoen, and Lukas Meyer. Skirmishing took

place at intervals, and our outlying forces

were obliged to retire. The battle of Dundee

the first serious engagement of the war, took place on October 20, and was distinguished for the gallant storming of Talmu Hill by the King's Royal Rifles, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the Dublin Fusiliers. General Symonds was mortally wounded, and died soon afterwards. Another important engagement was fought at Elands Laagte, and we again scored a brilliant victory.

But the oncoming force of Boers was overwhelming in numbers, and a general retreat seemed to be the only tactical possibility. Generals White and Yule combined their forces, and reached Ladysmith on October 25. The enemy speedily encircled the town, and posted guns on the surrounding hills. Five days later General White attempted to split up the Boer forces to the north and west, but was unable to do so. On this occasion No. 10 Mountain Battery and a battalion of the Gloucesters and the Royal Irish Fusiliers were cut off at Nicholson's Neck and taken prisoners.

The investment of Ladysmith became closer, and on November 2 General French, who has since that date distinguished himself so valiantly elsewhere, succeeded in leaving the beleaguered town by the last train that ran through to Durban.

The siege of Ladysmith may be said to have begun on November 1, and desultory firing took place daily until the 9th, when the first big organised attack was made by heavy mounted guns of the enemy on the surrounding heights. On that day, being the Prince of Wales's birthday, the Naval Brigade fired a Royal salute of twenty-one guns, and vociferous cheering celebrated the loyal occasion.

The bombardment of Ladysmith continued from day to day with undiminished vigour. The Boers brought some of their biggest guns, hitherto devoted to the armament of the Pretoria forts, to bear upon the town. One of these, which was christened "Long Tom," made itself particularly objectionable through the excellent work in which it was served by German artilleryists. This gun was knocked out of action on at least one occasion by the excellent marksmanship of the Naval Brigade, but was repaired and readjusted, and survived nearly to the end.

The garrison consisted of the following troops: The 1st Liverpool, 2nd Rifle Brigade, Natal Borderers, and a detachment of the Natal Mounted Rifles, the Natal Carbineers, Imperial Light Horse, 5th Dragoon Guards, 15th Hussars, 5th Lighters, 19th Hussars, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1st Leicesters, 1st King's Royal Rifles, six batteries of the Royal Field Artillery, namely, the 13th, 21st, 2nd, 53rd, 67th and 95th; a Natal volunteer battery, and the Natal Brigade, which did such signal service; the 2nd and Gordon Highlanders, the 1st Manchester, and the 1st Devon.

The naval guns worked excellently, and replied persistently to the Boer bombardment. They had only arrived in Ladysmith a few hours before the communication with the outside world closed, and, mounted upon the special field carriages devised by Captain Percy Scott, they proved themselves to be of the greatest possible use.

The garrison seems to have soon settled down to the most regular military routine of life in a besieged camp, amusements were organised, sports, races, and cricket matches varied the monotony, and the greatest possible need of praise is due to the officers, from the general in command downwards, for their untiring efforts to keep up the spirits of those under their command, both soldiers and civilians.

St. Andrew's Day was notably celebrated by a Scotch banquet. An improvised boatrace took place in monthcraft for the championship of the Klip River, a small stream that encircled the camp. Humorous siege newspapers were published to amuse the troops. Pleas-tries were even exchanged at Christmas-tide with the besiegers. A neutral camp was established at the Intombi Spring, in close proximity to the town, where an excellent hospital was organised.

From time to time the garrison made plucky sorties, and those on December 8 and 10, wherein three of the enemy's guns were destroyed, were conspicuous for the gallantry shown by all engaged. Perhaps the Imperial Light Horse, a regiment recruited in Durban principally from Johannesburg volunteers, and hence earning the nickname of the Brigade of Vindication, especially distinguished itself. They lost very many men, including Major Doveton, Lieutenant Adams, and other brave fighters.

The mortality through wounds and disease became very high. It is not known yet precisely how many men died, but the periodical lists which were photographed in Colenso, and thence transmitted to Durban, made painful reading.

Cases of enteric fever were prevalent, and at one time seemed almost epidemic. The death of Mr. George W. Steyn was universally lamented by the whole garrison, and the tributes to his memory were sincere and touching.

There does not appear to have been any very great scarcity of food, and although at one time the besieged inhabitants, were compelled to subsist on reduced rations, this was probably only as a precautionary measure. The same remark applies to the ammunition, which was not reported to be running low, although it is always possible that this was purposely kept secret for the same reason.

This is not the place to refer to General Buller's attempts to relieve Ladysmith, but it must suffice to indicate briefly that the siege

was protracted from week to week, and from month to month, the besiegers closely investing all the heights and coasts, and the besieged vainly replying to a continuous, if irregular, bombardment.

On January 6 the Boers made a determined attack on the town in the neighbourhood of Cesar's Camp, but they were repulsed at all points with heavy loss, though it cost many lives, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Dick-Cuningham and the Earl of Ava. It was during this engagement, and particularly on an eminence called Waggon Hill, that our men displayed such conspicuous gallantry.

About the British in the trenches a Boer forming one of attacking party wrote as follows, and it throws much light on the condition of the garrison about the middle of their hard struggle:

"Tall, gaunt, haggard figures, with their uniforms in rags, some with no shirts under their scanty clothing, with long ragged, unkempt beards, they seemed as they stood at bay, and as we caught a glimpse of them through the flash of the rifles and the lifting smoke of the fusillade, like dream imaginations of devils from hell."

Every one, too, will recollect that it was during this fight that the Boers wrote as follows, and it throws much light on the condition of the garrison about the middle of their hard struggle:

"Not until twenty-four hours later did reassuring intelligence arrive. The enemy seemed to have been disheartened at their defeat, and for some time afterwards relaxed the vigour of their bombardment."

Towards the end of the month of January the attempt of General Buller to take Sion Kop was eagerly watched from Ladysmith, and hopes were high that relief was at hand.

These were, however, doomed to failure, and another long period of enforced expectation ensued. Gradually, however, and despite his frequent failures, General Buller crept closer and closer to the town, and the spirits of the garrison rose proportionately as they heard the British guns shelling the enemy's positions.

So at length, on the last day of February, after a siege of 118 days, relief came—and none too soon. Lord Dundonald, at the head of a contingent of cavalry, rode into Ladysmith towards night, and the long, weary waiting was at an end.

While not one of the longest sieges, Ladysmith will probably hold a very high place of honour, principally for the fact that in every military respect the attackers held a marked advantage over the besieged. They were more numerous—three or four times so; for at the height of the investment the Boers certainly numbered from 30,000 to 40,000. They were better armed, for their artillery outgunned our own without the least difficulty; they were better fed, for they had two reliable depôts of railway at their disposal, which brought up countless quantities of supplies, and enabled the men to go in for long for short periods. They held better positions, for our troops occupied the plain, while they garrisoned the hills all round; they had the inestimable advantage of waging war on the enemy's country, they had a morale heightened by the success of our retreat from Dundee, the engagement of Rietfontein, the surrender of Nicholson's Nek, and the repulse of General Buller.

Yet with all these advantages they failed—in consequence of the inferior defence of Sir George White and the garrison. Up to January 6 it might be said that the Boers had failed because of their inability to attack, but surely after that sanguinary struggle this argument no longer held good.

The price paid in blood by the garrison will not be known in its completeness for some little time, but at the middle of February the official record was as follows: Of officers, seventeen had been killed and five died of their wounds, while sixty had been wounded. Among the rank and file, 195 had been killed, thirty-eight had succumbed to injuries, 429 had been wounded, and ten were reported missing. There are no actual statistics of the deaths from the ravages of disease, but they must have numbered between 400 and 500.

Thus the total roll of those removed from the fighting line was about 1,200 out of a force which hardly exceeded at the start 10,000.

The siege lasted just 118 days as compared with Khartoum 347; Sebastopol, 327; Paris, 167; Kimberley, 123; Plevna, 94; Lucknow, 86; Saragossa, 29; Cawnpore, 21. It is curious that the British are almost alone in the annals of war in having relieved any beleaguered garrison.

The military expert will probably make several interesting deductions, the relative inefficiency of artillery fire, the supreme value of strategic entrenching, the doom of attempts to storm. All these may have some valid basis, but the question remains. Would the result of the siege have been the same had we been the attacking force and the Boers the defenders? It is very doubtful.

#### THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

In an illustrated description of the new Pacific steamship "Ortona," an interesting historical sketch of the company is given, from which the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* makes the following summary:

It is just 60 years since the now well known Pacific Company was founded. The type of steamer then introduced to conduce the trade was, in its day, considered as excellent, and as well equipped as we now estimate the ships

of to-day. But a comparison of the first steamer, the "Peru," and the last, the "Ortona," as exhibited on the company's album, shows at a glance the mighty strides that ocean navigation has made during the intervening sixty years. The "Peru," together with her sister ship the "Chili," was a wooden paddle steamer of 710 tons register. She was full-rigged, carrying a bowsprit and long jibboom, like an old man-of-war, while her quarter galleries aroused memories of the old line-of-battle ships. The extreme length of the craft was 198 feet, and her beam was 50 feet. These dimensions and proportions compared with those of the first-class liners of today give one an adequate idea of the advances, not only of the science of naval architecture, as well as the enormously expanded enterprise of shipowners. The "Ortona's" length is 517 feet, beam 55 feet, and tonnage 8,000. The company obtained a Royal charter of incorporation, dated February 17, 1840, for the purpose of establishing steam navigation along the shores of North and South America in the Pacific ocean, and likewise from or between these shores and the coasts of China and New Holland, both or either of them, inclusive of all intermediate islands, and also from or between the ports of New Zealand, Central America, and Mexico in the Atlantic Ocean, all or either of them, and those of the West Indies. In 1865 these powers were extended to embrace the River Plate and Falkland Islands, and other parts of North and South America the company might desire to trade to. It was not until 1867 that powers were obtained for the establishment of a mail service between this country and the west coast of South America, this step being taken at the express desire of the Chilean government. Owing to the expanding trade of the company it was found expedient in 1875 to seek further extension of powers, with the result that freedom was obtained to employ the steamers of the fleet in trading between any ports and places whatsoever. The first boat despatched under the conditions of the mail service was the "Pacific," of 1,630 tons and 450 h.p. This paddle steamer was despatched from Valparaiso to Liverpool in May, 1868. A couple of years later the terminal port of Callao was selected. This made the run a distance of 11,000 miles, while the sailings were increased from one to three per month. In 1873 a weekly service between Liverpool and Callao was inaugurated under contract with her Majesty's government by the sailing of the well-known handsome clipper mail steamer "Sorata," 4,038 tons and 4,000 h.p. This change, together with the extending for and other services of the company, necessitated the commissioning of a fleet of no fewer than 51 steamers to efficiently maintain the business, so that in 1874 the company's fleet numbered 51 vessels, with a total tonnage of 120,000, and an aggregate h.p. of 21,395. Owing, however, to the failure of the estimates of a lucrative business, and to an extraordinary increase in the price of coal and other necessities, the weekly mail service was discontinued, a fortnightly one, as is now conducted, being re-established. In 1893, however, a monthly cargo service was inaugurated, and that service, which includes Brazil, has been extended to Glasgow. In conjunction with Messrs. Anderson and Co., and Messrs. P. Green and Co., the Orient Line was established. The first steamer for the new line was the "Lusitania," which sailed early in 1877, monthly sailings being then instituted, which were maintained until January, 1880, when the fortnightly service with the company by the Orient line, with the colonies was established. Of the nine steamers sailing under the Orient flag the "Ortona," "Orizaba," "Oroya," and "Oruba" belong to the Pacific Steamship Company, and were specially designed for the Australian trade by the company.

The capital of this great steamship enterprise has varied from a quarter of a million to three millions, with power to increase to four millions of money. It now stands at £1,477,125, and up to the present this has been found ample for all requirements. The company adopts a liberal policy in writing off large sums for depreciation, repairs, and renewals, so that notwithstanding the great developments of the trade and the necessity to make provision to cope with it in shipping, this can be done without taking advantage of borrowing powers. The policy of extension upon which the Pacific Company have embarked will shortly be further developed, not only in respect of the West Coast trade, but also as regards the River Plate and in other directions.

#### JOSH BILLINGS ON HENS.

The best time to set a hen is when the hen is ready. I can tell you what the best breed is, but the Shagbush is the meanest. It cost as much to board one as it did a stage boss and you might as well undertake to fat a running mill, running out with it. There ain't no profit in keeping a hen for his egg if he lays less than one a day. Hens are hungrier if they don't contract the throat disease; there is a grate mummy goes to pot every year by this melonkally disease. I can tell eggactly how to pick out a hen, but as a general thing the long-eared ones, I know, are the least apt to stretch up the garden. Eggs packed in equal parts of lime water, with the other end down, will keep from 30 to 40 years, if they are not disturbed. Fresh beef-steak is good for hens; I suppose 4 or 5 pounds a day would be awl a hen would need. At last along, I shall be happy to advise with you at any time on the hen question and take pay for my advice in eggs.

#### TO BE LET

Well furnished English Residence for four or five months.  
Apply A. B. C.  
Care Crashley & Co., 36 (Invitor).

#### WANTED

CHERRIES—English or American, to teach besides English, 1st and 2nd, and Painting. Must live with family in S. Paulo and be willing to pass few months each year on fazenda. Must have good signed references.

Address: C. P. B.  
Rua Sta. Epitogenia 15, S. Paulo.

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(RED AND WHITE)

From the  
Quinta de La Valles de Mandor

Have taken the following premiums:

HIGHEST AWARD, at Chicago, 1893;  
SILVER MEDAL, at San Francisco, Cal. 1894;  
GOLD MEDAL, at Bordeaux.

Prices very low; less than those of the same wines in London.

Can be obtained at all the principal hotels, restaurants, confectionaries and other first class houses.

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Representative in Brazil.

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RUA DE S. PEDRO, 73, (sobrado)

#### Hotels.

#### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA  
(Cattete)  
Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

#### Restaurant & Lunchroom

#### ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking,  
and excellent service.

#### Moderate Prices

Hermann Morawoff,  
PROPRIETOR.

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5, Threadneedle Street London, England.

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RESERVE FUND . . . . .	£2,202,400

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Mr. C. C. Gossop (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:—

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

See that they bear this trade mark

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Write for full particulars to—

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#### CARSON'S HOTEL

158, Rua do Cattete,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribotzi,

PROPRIETOR.

#### Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with all the latest improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and recovered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

#### The most comfortable Hotel

In the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular notice will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

#### FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with terraces for all central points of the city, passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining room opens on verandas overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

#### THERESOPOLIS

#### GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

#### CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, which he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *gruta* and vice-versa. References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., No. 14, Rua de S. Bento; Montello Jr. & Co., No. 38, Vis. Infantina; Soares & Niemeyer, No. 6, da Afandega; Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca. Telegraph Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.



# TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS, Great Britain.

MARCH 20.—It is stated that the Boers have destroyed the bridges across all the rivers near Brandfontein and have entrenched themselves strongly on the Modder river, under the command of Gen. Joubert. A British division has been advanced to engage them. Pres. Steyn has issued a proclamation inciting the Free State burghers not to give up the fight and has given orders for the fortification of Kromstad. He threatens to shoot any burgher who signs an act of submission to the British. The Boers have destroyed the railway north of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts is seeking to cut off the retreat to the north of the Boers in the south of the Free State. Presidents Kruger and Steyn deny that the Boers are using explosive bullets. The Prieka rebels surrender to Gen. Kitchener on the 20th. In the compass, Sir G. Wyndham announced that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain would soon issue a proclamation in regard to the destruction of the Johannesburg mines. Sir Alfred Milner has issued a proclamation annulling the annexations of British territory by the Boers.

MARCH 21.—A London telegram says that Presidents Kruger and Steyn are issuing proclamations daily inciting the burghers to continue the war. The Times correspondent at Bloemfontein says the Boers have destroyed three important railway bridges between that city and Kromstad. The Times infers from this that the Boers intend to abandon the Free State and concentrate in Transvaal. The morale of the Boers, according to today's telegrams, continues good. In northern Natal the British have imprisoned Dr. Albrecht and a German ambulance. Later on Lord Roberts ordered the liberation of the ambulance, but held Dr. Albrecht, a German, on the charge of facilitating the escape of Boer prisoners. On Monday skirmishes occurred between the British advance at Warenton and the Boers at Pooten Streams, on the Vaal river, north of Kimberley. A telegram from Calcutta says there were 4,725 deaths from bubonic pest in Bengal last week, where the plague is spreading.

MARCH 22.—The war office is advised that Col. Plummer has been surrounded by the Boers. A Laurence Marques telegram says the Boers attacked Col. Plummer near Lobatse on the 15th inst., who was defeated, losing 3 killed, 1 wounded, 4 prisoners, 15 cases of ammunition, several cannons and many horses. Lord Roberts telegraphs that a detachment of British troops had occupied Smithfield, where several Transvaal Boers were made prisoners. Detachments of troops have been sent to other places also to receive the submission of the inhabitants, and to disarm the burghers. Orders have been issued that no violence shall be offered to the wives and children of burghers who refuse to surrender their arms. A brigade of cavalry had also been sent to Thabanchu. A telegram from Kromstad says Laurence Marques dated 20th inst., says that Commandant Olivier had defeated General Gatacre in the vicinity of Bethulie, the latter sustaining heavy losses. The division of Gen. Clements is marching to Bloemfontein by way of Philippolis and Fauresmith.

MARCH 23.—The Times of today expresses doubts as to the sincerity of the Boers who have submitted. (The Times is playing into the hands of men who want universal confiscation as the only satisfactory settlement. Unless some check is placed upon them, they will lead Great Britain into an act infinitely worse than Cromwell's settlement of the Irish question—which only served to increase the antagonism between the two races.) It is denied that Gen. Gatacre was captured in the fight with Commandant Olivier near Bethulie on the 20th. It is admitted, however, that the British forces lost thousands of Boers from Smithfield. Gen. Wepener is moving toward Lubybrand. Gen. French has arrived at Thabanchu with his cavalry brigade. Another telegram says that Gen. French had a fight with the Boers at Craolock. Another engagement at Pooten Streams occurred on the 21st. Col. Plummer reports having been attacked by the enemy on the 14th, losing 2 killed, 3 wounded and 5 prisoners. The Times publishes a telegram stating that he had abandoned Lobatse and had returned to Crocodilepoort. (A very much mixed telegram to the Journal du Commerce says that in the fight at Pothong on Wednesday Col. Plummer had to retire, which wounded in ambulances to Pooten Streams, and that he now holds a good position at Crocodilepoort. As Plummer is north of Mafeking and Pooten Streams is south, it is clear that somebody is mixed.) The Brazilian minister in London, Comptroller Souza Correa, was found dead in his bed this morning.

MARCH 24.—Lord Roberts reports a curious incident near Molder encampment where four officers, Lt. Col. Crabbe, Lt. Col. Colclough, Capt. Trotter and Lt. Lygon, became excited over some discussion and quarreled. The first three officers attacked Lygon, and the result was that Lygon was killed and the other three wounded. According to the Journal, Commandant Olivier is marching upon Sand River with 300 men and 70 cannons. (This looks like a pretty large proportion of artillery.) A stock market report in London says a revolution has broken out in the Free

State against President Steyn. After a fruitless attempt to subdue the Boers at Thabanchu, Gen. French has returned to Bloemfontein. It is said that Lord Roberts force for the invasion of Transvaal will number 65,000 men. In the skirmish at Smithfield the Boers withdrew and took away 16 cannons with them, but left a large quantity of Munster cartridges behind. Col. Parsons is said to have surrounded a group of rebel colonists in Vanwyk's valley, western Cape Colony. Sir Alfred Milner, who went to have arrived at Dorchester, Gen. Woulgate, who was wounded at Spinnekop, died yesterday. Reports are current in London that Lord Wolseley will resign as commander-in-chief, to be succeeded by Lord Roberts.

MARCH 25.—Gen. Clements today occupied Philippolis without opposition. The affair reported yesterday from Molder encampment is given a different appearance to-day. (We can not imagine how yesterday's version originated.) The four officers mentioned, with a detachment of 1000, were surprised by the Boers, who wounded three and killed one officer and captured the detachment. The wounded officers were given prompt medical treatment by the Boers. A Transvaal force has reconquered Griquatown near Barkly West, and a force has been sent from Kimberley to drive it out. Lord Roberts reports having heard from Mafeking on 15th inst., when all was going well. Rudyard Kipling has arrived at Bloemfontein. (This will be the last drop in the Boer's cup of bitterness.) The London press is advising Portugal to lease Laurence Marques to Great Britain to avoid complications in case the award in the railway controversy is given against that country. An American millionaire is said to have offered Portugal a loan of six million dollars to prevent the British from taking possession of the property.

MARCH 26.—It is reported from Rouxville that the Boer commandant Olivier had left for Lubybrand with a considerable force and 15 guns. The advance guard of Lord Roberts is at Glen and an important battle is anticipated. The Times says that the legalists of Bloemfontein are dissatisfied with Lord Roberts' proclamation, because it treats them as rebels. Of the large number of prisoners taken by the British, only 5 per cent are British subjects. President Steyn has convoked the executive council of the Free State to meet at Kromstad on the 2nd prox. Kimberley advises that Pooten Streams is occupied by a force of 800 Boers with four cannons. Gen. Macdonald has returned to active service, but is stationed at Capetown. A report is current in Capetown that the British have taken Pauresmith. A violent fire in Grave-street, Capetown, has destroyed many important offices, but the public buildings were saved, though some important archives were lost. A Laurence Marques telegram says that 500 Europeans arrive there monthly to join the Boers. It is now said the Prince of Wales will visit the British position.

### United States.

MARCH 21.—It is affirmed that the sale of the Danish West Indian islands to the United States, has been arranged.

MARCH 25.—A New York telegram says the works of the subterranean railway have been infiltrated with great pomp and ceremony.

MARCH 26.—The great publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. is in financial difficulties, and has made an accord with its creditors, which permits it to go on.

### France.

MARCH 20.—At the X-mass station in Paris today, some clever thieves succeeded in stealing 400,000 francs from the special railway wagon used to convey money for the Banque de France.

MARCH 21.—A Paris telegram says that "dun dun" ballets are on exhibition there, which had been used by the British against the Boers. The French government has suppressed the carnival procession of "M. Carême" because of offensive allusions to the British and favorable to the Boers.

MARCH 22.—It is announced that President Loubet has pardoned Count Christini, who assaulted him at the Noilly races last year.

MARCH 24.—Dr. Leyds will be present, it is said, at the banquet on the 31st in honor of M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs. Count Christini will be released from prison to-night.

MARCH 26.—It is said that President Loubet will visit Nice, after the exposition, where the Italian squadron is to be stationed.

### Germany.

MARCH 20.—The Berliner Lokal Anzeiger says that the Russian foreign minister, Count Mouraviev, in reply to the petition of President Kruger, is preparing a note unfavorable to Great Britain.

MARCH 24.—The German government has sent two war transports to the Cameroons, conducting troops and munitions.

### Italy.

MARCH 24.—Italy now echoes the declaration that no intervention is now possible in the Transvaal war because of Lord Salisbury's declarations. (There is something truly marvellous in diplomacy.) The next time the great powers get up an international peace conference, small boys ought to pelt the lobbying representatives with eggs.)

### Miscellaneous.

MARCH 20.—A Budapest telegram says that a Danube river boat had sunk at Kaloosa, 20 persons being drowned.

MARCH 21.—The Portuguese government has selected the new cruiser "D. Carlos I." to represent that country in the approaching festivities in Brazil in commemoration of Cabral's discovery.

MARCH 22.—Holland has responded to President Kruger that intervention is impossible because of the declaration of the British government that the independence of the Boer republics can not be tolerated. (The Hague conference is becoming more of a farce than ever.)

A Brussels telegram says that some 1600 Free States about Bloemfontein have submitted to Lord Roberts. The marriage of the Archduchess Stephanie to Count Longay was celebrated at Trieste to-day.

## "THE HEROES WE MOURN."

(Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.)  
I  
Mild the misty Transvaal's rolling veldt  
Beyond the fanning wave,  
Many a British lad has gone  
To find a soldier's grave.  
Stout hearts have they and courage  
When danger and foe are near;  
For England's sons are brave and true,  
And her honour to them is dear.

II  
They fell in their pride and glory;  
'Twas the death each yearned for most,  
To die for their Queen and country  
In the midst of the enemy's host.  
And their comrades still stand firm,  
Nor swerve not from the right;  
But steadfast to their nation's cause,  
Go forth to win the fight.

III  
But for those whom they leave behind,  
Be it wife, or sweetheart, or child,  
Their future looms through a dark-rimmed  
  cloud,  
And the days seem drear and wild.  
Still we may hope that not that Day  
When each one's life is cast;  
That they who've served their Queen so well,  
May serve their King at last.

SÃO PAULO.  
March 19th, 1900.

## A MODEL CONSPIRACY.

The amusing description of an Irish conspiracy against the Queen and Czar given by Mr. Dooley some time ago, will be appreciated here just now. We have been on the rack for some time because of one of these terrible "conspiracies," where every conspirator may have dropped a hint of his intentions, and we are therefore prepared to appreciate the situation which Mr. Dooley so graphically describes. He says:—

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "the European situation is becoming a little gay." "It is so," said Mr. Hennessy. "If I was controlling any of the great powers, I'd go down to the Phosphorians and take the saltan by the back of the neck and give him two, three. 'Tis a shame for him to be destroyin' white people without any manly 'avin' hands on him. 'Tis man's a friend in mine. He ought to be lashed an' thrum on."

"Oblect take the saltan," said Mr. Dooley. "A little I care for him or the likes of him or the Armenians or the Phosphorians. I was rumm' over in me mind about the poor lad, they have sloughed up beyond for attemptin' to blow up Queen Victoria an' the czar in Rooshia. Glory be, but they're nawthin' in the wide world as aisy to understand as a revolution plot by our own people. You'll see a lad in the right sort that'd never open his head for him and be in the year to the other; but, wain he's picked out to go on a mission to London, he never faces off talkin' till they put him aboard the steamer. Here 'tis Tynan. They say he had a hand in smidin' Lord Cavendish down the 'toboggan, though I'd not thrust his own tellin' as far as that 'tenth in me arm. Now he figured out that the three way to free Ireland was to go over an' blow the windows in Winter Palace, an' incidentally to list the queen an' the Rooshian czar without th' aid in the elevator. What then Tynan had again the Rooshian czar, I never be sure. But 'twas something awful, I may be heard."

"Well, the first thing th' lads done was to go to Madison Square Garden an' hold a secret meeting in which that was to be passed to the queen an' thim that was to pass a piece of gas pipe to the czar was told off. Thim a comity was sent around to the newspaper offices to tell thim th' expedition was about to start. Th' conspirators, heavily disguised, was attended to the boat by a long procession. First come Tynan ridin' on a wagon-load iv nitro-glycerine; thim th' other conspirators, with gas-pipe bouds an' picks an' chuevils fr' tunnelling another Wuzza Castle; thim th' brigade iv Scotland Ya-an' spies in th' bunch of politicians. An' so off they played in 'Th' Wearin' iv th' Green,' an' Tynan standin' on th' quarter deck, smilin' an' howlin' an' wavin' a hag iv jint powder over his head.

"No sooner had th' conspirators limed thim th' British government begun to grow suspicious iv thim. Tynan was shadowed by detectives in citizens' clothes; and, while he was seen out in his hackneyed practish' blowin' up a barl that he'd dressed in a shawl an' a bit the lace eye. Th' suspicious growed. Irvy-where that Tynan went he was pursued by the minions iv tyranny. Whin he visited th' house near due to the queen's, an' mislead a thray full iv explosives an' chuevils, the fact was reported to th' polis, who became extremely vigilant. Th' detectives followed him to Scotland Yard, where he went to inform th' captain iv th' conspiracy, an' overheard much damning evidence iv th' plot until they become more an' more suspicious that something was on, although what was the in-

tinutions iv th' conspirators it was hard to make out fr'm their peculiar actions. Whin Tynan gathered his followers in Hyde Park, an' notified thim iv the positions they was to take and distributed th' dynamite among them, th' detectives became decidedly suspicious. Thir suspicions was again aroused whin Tynan asked permission iv th' common council to build a bay window up close to th' queen's bedroom. But th' time to act had not come, an' they continued thimsew's with thrackin' him through th' streets an' lakin' notes iv such suspicious remarks as 'Anny wan that wants iverentoes iv th' queen has on'y to be around this neighbourhood nex' week with a shovel an' a basket,' an' 'Onless ye want ye'er clothes to be spoiled be th' czar, ye'd best carry umbrellas.' On th' followin' day Tynan took th' step that was needed fr' to convince the government that he had designs on the monarchs. He went to France. It's always been observed that, whin a dunnyr had to blow up anythin' in London, he laves th' country. Th' polis, now thoroughly aroused, acted with commendable promptness. They arrested Tynan in Booloon fr' th' murder iv Cavendish.

"Thus," said Mr. Dooley, saily, "thus is th' vengeance fr' which our beloved country has awaited so long delayed be th' hand iv on-scrupulous tyranny. Shrive as war heroes may, no secrecy is secure against th' corruption iv British goold. Oh, Ireland, is this to be th' fate for ever? Ar-re ye iver to escape th' vigilance iv th' polis, thim cold-eyed sleuths that seem to read th' very thoughts iv ye'er patriot sons?"

"There must have been a spy in th' ranks," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Sure thing," said Mr. Dooley, winkin' at Mr. McKenna. "Sure thing, Hennessy. Anyther that or th' accomplished detectives at Scotland Yard keep a close watch iv the newspapers. Or it may be—who knows?—that Tynan was indiscreet. He may have dropped a hint of his intentions."

From the Morning Leader, Feb. 25, 1900.

## UNSUSPECTED TESTIMONY.

An Ashford, Kent, resident has received a letter from a medical officer who is serving at the front. He says: "Do not believe half you hear about the enemy's losses, either from our guns or rifles. For hours together our men have been compelled to fire millions of bullets without even a target to fire at, the Boers being behind the boulders. If we hit one in an hour it is good work, while, on the other hand, our gallant fellows are simply mown down in the open as they cross from shelter to shelter. Naturally we have to keep up with the firing line, and after the fighting has ceased I can guess pretty well at the losses. Taking all in all, you must reckon that we lose five men to the Boers."

"How we laugh at the home papers who talk about the 'heavy losses of the enemy.' The Globe said they lost 500 in one battle. I was up directly they halted, and found four dead men and about 20 wounded. They always clear out when the boulders no longer protect them. It makes Tommy savage. But ours are splendid soldiers—men to be proud of. And they don't despise the Boers. Of course there are black sheep everywhere—even in our ranks—but the Boers as a rule are winning our respect. They implicitly believe that the Almighty is aiding them, and what I once thought was cant is genuine religious fervor. Of course, the Free States are better fellows than the Transvaalers, but don't think so badly of them as many writers in the press affirm."

## A FLOATING NATION.

THE BRITISH NAVY IS MORE THAN THE MALE POPULATION OF THE TWO BOER REPUBLICS.

The announcement on Saturday that for the future the numbers of officers, seamen, boys, and royal marines belonging to the navy are to be 14,880, an increase of 4,240, tells very vividly of the composition of the navy itself. Who knew, for example, that we had 15 admirals on service about (though four are on stationary ships), and in addition four engaged in shipbuilding and one at the Admiralty? That the fleet boasts 102 chaplains and 372 medical officers? That its great wealth of mechanical power is governed by no more than 865 engineer officers, while the commissioned officers of the executive and navigating branches—the commodores, captains, lieutenants, and the like—number over 1,800? Who knew that in supply the waste of over 70,000 seamen and petty officers there are over 60,000 boys in the navy, most of whom are on active service? Who knew that the east-guard itself numbers 4,200—a number which, however, seems absurdly small if the name which the service bears were anything but a name. Who knew that the marines themselves—the gallant "Joes" of the South African campaign, who have laid down their lives willingly by the side of Jack Tar and Thomas Atkins—number over 18,000? The navy is a nation in itself—a nation in fighting men while the strength of that with which we are at war.

If you want to realise this, look at the list of victualling yards abroad: Gibraltar, Malta, Halifax, Bermuda, Jamaica, Ascension, Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Bombay, Trincomalee, Hong Kong, and Esquimaux. In every part of the globe sit coopers, and bakers, and carpenters, and storekeepers, ready to serve out the food of Jack aboard. It costs £13,000 a year for the mere machinery of prisons and the like for preserving (martial) law and order in this community of over 100,000 men and boys.—Morning Leader.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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Notices of marriages, births and deaths - 2500 each  
SINGLE COPIES - 500 réis; for sale at the office  
of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua  
do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 288.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 27th, 1900.

THERE has always been a strong prejudice against export duties in the United States, and whenever discriminating tariffs have been under consideration a disposition has invariably been shown to impose them against countries where such export duties exist. Should the negotiations fall through for a reciprocity treaty with Brazil, it is certain that very little sympathy will be shown to this country for any loss of revenue from these duties, and when the true situation in the Amazon valley is fully understood we may feel sure that no small degree of indignation will be shown. As every well informed man in Brazil knows, and as repeatedly confessed in the public press, the state of Amazonas is a hot bed of corruption. The state treasury derives a large revenue from export duties on rubber, the maximum rate exceeding 20 per cent., and this revenue is steadily increasing. It is much more than sufficient for the expenses of the state government, and it is therefore very largely squandered on corrupt officials, contractors and official "protégés." No one can form any conception of the scandalous jobberies existing in that state unless he has personal knowledge of them. And yet this exorbitant export tax of 20 per cent. continues to be enforced because the Amazon valley enjoys a monopoly, and the consumer, in every part of the world, is thus made to pay dearer for rubber products. In fact, the whole world is paying tribute to the corrupt ring which governs that state, and will continue to do so until some substitute is found or retaliatory measures are adopted. What the situation is in Pará we can not say, but as the financial situation there is embarrassed in spite of this princely revenue from rubber exports, we may conclude that there is something decidedly wrong in that state also. The United States government has been very patient and considerate thus far, but it must be aware of the situation on the Amazon, and of its causes. And when it becomes publicly known that Americans are paying very high prices for the rubber they consume merely to support dishonest state governments, there will be a demand for retaliation which no government will be able to withstand.

We are pleased to see that Councillor Andrade Figueira has not accepted as definite the action of the court of appeals in refusing to take steps for the prosecution of police authorities who have committed abuses against personal liberty, and that he has appealed to the supreme court. This is a question in which every inhabitant of this country is interested, for, if the police authorities can be restrained from committing such abuses, the whole community will thereby be benefited. And it is to be regretted that there are journalists who apparently fail to understand this and who, instead of eulogising the civic courage and public spirit of Councillor Andrade Figueira, and showing their gratitude for the important service which he is rendering to the country, are engaged in the reprehensible and odious work of vilifying him.

## COFFEE NOTES

—It is stated that an accord is about to be arranged between Brazil and Italy on the basis of a 20 per cent. reduction in the Italian import duties on Brazilian coffee, beginning on January 1st, 1901, and a further reduction of 10 per cent. later on. In return Brazil will concede the most favored nation tariff to Italian products.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Acre expedition was reported from the Rio Purus on the 8th inst.

—A large quantity of counterfeit 500\$ notes are in circulation in the state of Sergipe.

—The emigration of Caracenas to Matto Grosso has arranged a meeting of protest in Ceará.

—Last year there were reported at Manaus 53,061 arrivals of passengers and 42,566 departures.

—It is probable that Dr. Rodrigues Alves will be succeeded in the senate by Dr. Bernardino de Campos.

—In Campos the edifice of the recently suspended normal school has been turned into a graded school, or something of that sort.

—The state of Amazonas has paid 1,000\$ for twenty-five portraits of the Brazilian jurist Teixeira de Freitas to ornament various courthouses.

—The cultivation of the grape for the manufacture of wine, is said to be making rapid progress in the municipality of São Leopoldo, Minas Geraes.

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been in session for several weeks, but for want of a quorum has not yet been able to begin its labors.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 22nd inst. announces the death in Pelotas of Marshal Antonio Nicolao Paes de Faria. He was a brother of Admiral Julio Frota.

—The *Tribuna do Povo* of Rio Grande do Sul reports that a battery of Krupp artillery has been sent from the River Plate to the castillista senator Pinheiro Machado.

—Serious political troubles are appearing in Ceará, where arbitrary arrests are being made. At Iguatemy 4 electors have been imprisoned and the authorities have refused to respect a writ of habeas corpus.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, says that some agriculturists of that municipality are sowing wheat this year as an experiment. If it turns out a success, the sowing next year will be on a large scale.

—In Tietê, São Paulo, yellow fever seems to be increasing. On the 23rd 18 new cases were reported from private residences, while in the isolated hospital there were 7 admissions, making 25 under treatment at the end of the day.

—At Porto Alegre, Drs. Julio de Castilhos and Borges de Medeiros have been made honorary members of the *Praga* do Commercio of that city. Little wonder that the *Praga* recently weakened in its opposition to the consumption tax.

—A Taubaté (S. Paulo) paper called the *Cadete de Taubaté* recently asserted that an individual had been caught selling pork tinned with carbuncle in the streets of that town. There should be the severest punishment for such an offence.

—On the 20th inst. there were 6 yellow fever cases under treatment in hospital at Tietê, São Paulo, with 1 new case admitted and 4 deaths during the day. In private houses there were 4 cases under treatment, 2 deaths and 1 new case reported.

—In accordance with the request of sanitary officials, Gen. Stryker has sent the 3rd and 4th regiments of cavalry and the 15th battalion of infantry to the frontier to form a sanitary cordon against the introduction of bubonic pest from Argentina.

—It is said that the German government is about to send a war vessel to Rio Grande do Sul, to visit the German colonies in Southern Brazil. Of course there will be some who see foreign aggression in this, and we may expect to hear quite an uproar over it.

—Prominent monarchists at Taubaté and Uberaba have written to Councillor Andrade Figueira expressing admiration for his civic courage. They also express indignation at the abuses to which the councillor and his family were subjected by the police authorities.

—A telegram of the 21st inst. from Porto Alegre reports that the castillista police has attacked the house of Col. Manoel Machado near Livramento murdered six federalists and sent others to City. It is feared that Col. Machado and other federalists will be murdered.

—The *Reforma*, of Porto Alegre, of the 21st, says that recruiting (which means the press-gang) is again enforced in the 3rd district where many federalists have been forced into the service. The residence of Col. Manoel Machado had been assaulted by a detachment of the state troops. Six federalists had had their throats cut.

—A Pará telegram of the 20th announces the arrival there of Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro, the Amazonas boss, who is on his way to Europe. As Dr. Filinto Pires might say, it is very dangerous to leave Manaus on a visit to Europe. There are too many hungry vultures left behind.

—Gov. Jua Vianna has advised the government of the election in the Bahia 7th district of the following deputies: Desembargador Montenegro, Gen. Dinursin Cenequia and Dr. Marcelino Moura. There was neither protest, nor reclamation, and diplomas have been issued to the three.

—On the 20th inst. there were 63 cases of yellow fever in the isolated hospital at Soacha, 5 new cases were admitted during the day, 14 were discharged and 1 death occurred, leaving 53 under treatment at the end of the day. Outside the hospital 22 new cases and 5 deaths were reported.

—Leading monarchists at Nora Friulgo have united with those in S. Paulo in protesting against abuses committed by the government in relation to Councillors Andrade Figueira, João Alfredo and Basson and in expressing gratitude and admiration for the services rendered by Senator Ray Barbosa to the cause of liberty and civilization.

—A telegram to President Campos Sales from the governor of the state of Amazonas, received yesterday, announces the complete collapse of the Acre revolution. Girez has submitted and the people have laid down their arms and accepted Bolivian rule. Singularly enough, considering the encouragement given to the revolution at Manaus, the governor congratulates the President on this satisfactory result of the expedition sent up the Rio Acre.

—A curious complication has arisen in Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul. The family of Marshal Antonio Frota is said to have given birth to the son of a minor official when minister of war to an adventurer named Count Salazar, who practised medicine in some farm. Salazar boasted of it, and the transaction became public. In face of the public protests he then sought to return the son to some military officer, but the destination of the same has not yet been determined.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—A report has been current in S. Paulo that the Viação Paulista (tramway) company is offered 600,000\$ for its property and privileges on the 20th inst.

—A report is current that new proposals for the lease of the state railways will be asked for in April. It is said that two proposals are already ready for presentation.

—The União Sorocabana line has been intimated by the S. Paulo inspector of railways to make certain necessary improvements on the line between S. Paulo and Sorocaba within 60 days, under penalty of a fine.

—The gross receipts of the Paraná railway amounted last year to 3,440,188\$195 and the expenses to 1,723,774\$260, the net receipts being, consequently, 1,716,413\$235. The length of the road and its branches is 417 kilometres.

—On last Tuesday the president of the tribunal of accounts ordered the registration of six accounts of expenses of the Central railway in 1899 aggregating the sum of 350,532\$614. Is this sum included in the *Notitia* of account of public expenditure for last year?

—The *Putz* of the 21st complains that the Leopoldina company has failed to carry into effect the new tariff adopted some months ago, and intimates that the delay is made purposely. Without doubt the fiscal engineer of the railway could inform the *Putz* on that point.

—A large number of officials and civil engineers visited the new works on the São Paulo railway (the *avon* section) on the 23rd inst., after which they paid a visit to the Santos docks. They were accompanied and entertained by Superintendent Speers and members of his staff, of the São Paulo railway, and were greatly pleased with the excursion.

—At the last meeting of shareholders of the Viação Paulista (tramway) company, the directors were authorized to come to an accord with the creditists, and to emit 50,000 debentures of 100\$ each at an issue price of 80\$, drawing 7 per cent. in settlement of their claims. The company can not be in a very hopeful condition, judging from this transaction.

—On the 21st the president of the tribunal of accounts ordered the registration of further accounts of the Central railway to an aggregate of 106,003\$413. Were these accounts included in the alleged balance of the Central railway for last year, and also in the *Notitia* of balance, or are they to be charged to those floating balances between two years which belong to neither?

—There was a story current on the 21st that the government had received a telegram saying that on the 22nd or 23rd would be floated the loan destined for the purchase of the Paulista railway. It was added that the operation had the support of Messrs. Rothschild. The 22nd and 23rd came and went, however, and the negotiation did not materialize. It would seem quite time to put in quarantine these repeated stories of the sale of the Paulista.

—At Petropolis on Sunday night fire buildings were destroyed by fire and others were damaged. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000\$, of which only a part is covered by insurance.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending March 17th, were 277,889\$ in currency, against 266,558\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 11,231\$. The exchange rates were 81/8d. this year, against 67/8d. last year, the sterling equivalents of the week's receipts being £9,103 in 1901, against £7,638 in 1899, showing an increase of £1,470. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £18,531 this year, against £99,138 in the same period of last.

—We understand that the general offices of the Leopoldina Railway Co. are to be moved to the Hotel Miramar, Rua da Lapa, which is an old lodging-house overlooking the bay, recently reconstructed for a hotel. In his selection of this place, Mr. Barrow has evidently been influenced solely by a desire to protect his staff against fevers, and we sincerely trust that his anticipations will be realized. The locality is somewhat inconvenient for business purposes, however, and there are no choice of restaurants in the vicinity, which will be an inconvenience to the staff. All this, let us hope, will be remedied in good time.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railways (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending February 19th:

	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic	4,874,237	4,023,576	850,661
Passengers carried	11,652	10,113 1/2	1,538 1/2
Total receipts	61,007\$600	49,765\$000	12,242\$600
do since Jan. 1	285,907\$400	218,907\$000	66,999\$400

For week ending February 19th:

	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic	4,679,770	4,023,576	656,194
Passengers carried	10,740 1/2	10,837 1/2	213
Total receipts	61,007\$600	50,007\$000	11,000\$600
do since Jan. 1	285,907\$400	218,907\$000	66,999\$400

For week ending February 19th:

	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic	4,651,165	4,023,576	627,589
Passengers carried	9,929	11,335	1,406
Total receipts	61,007\$600	51,123\$800	9,883\$800
do since Jan. 1	285,907\$400	218,907\$000	66,999\$400

For week ending February 19th:

	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic	4,651,165	4,023,576	627,589
Passengers carried	10,056	8,501 1/2	1,554 1/2
Total receipts	61,007\$600	48,018\$200	12,989\$400
do since Jan. 1	285,907\$400	218,907\$000	66,999\$400

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 21st inst. by the *Loupot* and *Holt* steamer "Wordsworth" from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following: Rev. Christian Benders, Mr. Estevao L. d'Almeida and 19 third-class.

—The United States cruiser "Chicago" and "Montgomery" arrived at Bahia on the 26th inst. The "Chicago" encountered the French steamer "Bretagne" in distress, 200 miles south of Bahia and towed her into that port. The "Bretagne" is bound for Rio.

—The United States cruiser "Montgomery" Capt. J. P. Morel commanding, entered this port on the morning of the 23rd and after receiving coal left for Bahia on the evening of the same day. We understand that the "Chicago" and "Montgomery" will visit this port some time early in May.

—The T. S. warships in this port, namely the flagships "Chicago" and the cruiser "Montgomery," will sail to-morrow for a cruise to Brazilian waters, touching at Bahia, Ceará and Maranhão. They expect to be at Bahia on return about mid-April and back here by the end of that month. —*Montevideo Times*, March 17.

—The British cargo steamer "Rebelle," which went ashore on Monday morning at Ponta del Este, near Malhado where the "Bellevue" was wrecked not long ago is now given as a total loss. She was a steel vessel of 1128 tons register, measuring 260 feet by 37 by 18 and classed A. at Lloyd's. She was built in 1880 by English and Co., of Millersburg, Ohio. She was from Glasgow, with coal, consigned to J. Mull and Co. This was her first trip to the Plate. The crew have been brought here in the "Solis." —*Montevideo Times*, March 14.

—A lighthouse has been erected on the north-western extremity of Tumbea peninsula. It shows a fixed white light at 34 metres elevation above sea-level, and is visible at a distance of 6 miles in air of 233 degrees comprised between the northern extremity of Quiriquina island on the one side and of the extremity of Lobos point on the other. At 212 metres to the east of the lighthouse there has been placed a siren, which, in foggy weather, will emit two sounds a minute each of 5 seconds' duration, separated by silences of 10 and 40 seconds thus: Sound, 5 seconds; silence, 10 seconds; sound, 5 seconds; silence, 40 seconds. —*Chilian Times*, Feb. 28.

## LOCAL NOTES

The new Chilean minister Dr. Joaquim Godoy, was formally received by President Campos Sales on the 23rd.

The informer Lient, Francisco Cesar da Costa Mendes, who was in the naval reserve, has been returned to the active list.

The German colony of Petropolis gave a partying *festa* on the 26th at the Crystal Palace, Petropolis, to their retiring consul, Dr. Wever, who is about to leave us for Chicago.

A telegram from Buenos Aires published this morning gives the proposed programme for the festivities of May 20th to May 31st in honor of President Campos Sales.

We are in receipt of an illuminated wall calendar, with a monthly calendar, issued by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. through their Rio agents Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd.

It is curious how many blunders have been made in the press telegrams here since our special service was discontinued. Perhaps the man who accused us of copying *foral* telegrams, will be able to explain it.

The British representative at this capital, Sir Brookes Boothby, has presented to the minister of foreign affairs the regrets of Lord Salisbury for the death of Councillor Souza Correa, the Brazilian minister in London.

On Sunday evening last, 25th inst., the American minister, Mr. Charles Page Bryan, gave a banquet at the American legation in Petropolis to the new Chilean minister, Dr. Joaquim Godoy, who has just arrived and presented his credentials last week.

There were two fires in the city on the 21st, one at 28 A Rua do Catete, in an Italian hotel and stone slump, which destroyed the building and considerably damaged No. 28, and the other in a deposit in Rua da Harmonia. The losses in both cases were small.

We have received the receipt of the *Diary Mail* for second remittance of £ 20, being the compensation due Mr. C. F. Watney and Mr. A. J. Lamoureux for sending and printing special war telegrams for the month ending 17th February, which amount has been given to the Kipling Fund.

The chaplain of the British Church announces that the next service at 10 a.m. will be held on Sunday next, April 1st, at 8 p.m., at the *chacara* of the London and Brazilian Bank, Praia das Pileas. The officers will be given to the Kipling Fund in benefit of the widows, orphans and dependents of soldiers sent to South Africa. Mr. Crawshaw hopes that the service will draw a full attendance.

The commission appointed, after a long delay, to investigate the assertion that carbuncle existed among the cattle at the Santa Cruz municipal station, presented its report last week. It finds the statement true and says that carbuncle is prevalent among the swine and cattle. This will be unpleasant news for the people of Rio who know that terrible disease can be transmitted to human beings by the infected meat. We are now waiting to see what Dr. Nuno de Andrade will do about it.

A very daring swindle has been recently detected in Petropolis. A healthy, robust fellow presented himself to the agent of the Education life insurance company and took out a policy of insurance. A few days later his death was announced. The medical examiner declared that the deceased was not the man he had examined for his insurance, and then it was discovered that the dead man was not in the city at the time the policy was taken out, and that he was represented by another who has since been arrested.

What did I tell you to say about the plot?—You told me to attack *The Rio News* and I did it. Yes, and you made a mess of it as you always do, and as we're all doing. I'm afraid, in this wretched plot business. I didn't tell you to say that the chief of police had violated the law. Whether he violates the law or not, is none of your business. But, you see, I thought—No, you didn't. You never did such a thing in your life and I don't believe you ever will. What's the use of attacking *The Rio News* if in the same breath you confess that *The Rio News* is right?

Whether there was really a plot and, if there was, who were the conspirators, are questions which the courts of justice, we presume, will decide, if these questions are brought before them. But the officious organs of the government begin by assuming that Councillor Andrade Figueira conspired and this, they seem to think, justifies them in believing that he has no rights that any one is bound to respect. This distorted view of justice, applied to a gentleman whose civic courage ought to command universal admiration, is a very bad symptom and disheartens those who hope for a better state of affairs.

I wish to tell you something. "Well, what is it?" *The Rio News* positively gloats over the misfortunes of our beloved country that nourishes us with the product of the taxes we collect from it.—"Is that all?" "No, it isn't. It absolutely desires the bankruptcy of every mother's son of us."—"Good gracious! Is that a fact?" "How do you know?"—"Why, isn't it always ridiculing our special statistics army and our *brav* organ?"—"Oh get out, you blooming—lion-leader!" I wish Joseph C. had taken you to Europe with him. If you come to me again with such nonsense, I'll put half a dozen stamps on you. I thought you were going to tell me that you had discovered another plot.

We deeply regret to note the death of another member of the Leopoldina staff, Mr. Alfred N. Wilmot, who died with yellow fever at the Strangers' Hospital on the 21st inst. He was a young man of steady habits and fine abilities and had a promising career before him. His death will be lamented not only by those who knew him personally, but by many others who knew his father during a long residence in Brazil.

The sudden death of Councillor João Arthur de Souza Corrêa, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Brazil in London, which occurred at his residence in London on the night of the 22nd inst., has aroused widespread expressions of regret and sympathy. He was a native of Pernambuco, but the greater part of his life was spent abroad, mostly in England. He entered the navy in his youth, took part in the Crimean war as an officer in the French navy, and then changed to the diplomatic service in 1859. Of his 41 years of diplomatic life, 32 were passed in England, where his diplomatic service had its beginning and its end. He was an accomplished diplomat and man of the world, and was greatly esteemed in the best social circles of Europe.

## PRESENTATION TO MR. WAGSTAFF.

A very pleasing ceremony took place yesterday at the City Club, the many friends of Her Majesty's consul-general at this port, Wm. Geo. Wagstaff, Esq., C. M. G., who is retiring from the consular service altogether, having arranged to present him with a testimonial of their respect and esteem on his departure from Rio de Janeiro.

Her Majesty's chargé d'affaires Sir Brookes Boothby, occupied the chair, and in a few well chosen terms conveyed to Mr. Wagstaff the sentiments of the many friends who had contributed toward this testimonial. He then presented him with an elegantly bound album containing a choice selection of photographs of Rio de Janeiro and a long list of signatures.

In reply Mr. Wagstaff expressed his obligations to Sir Brookes Boothby for coming down from Petropolis for this occasion, and for the terms in which he had expressed the wishes of the meeting, and his sincere thanks to all who had contributed to this beautiful souvenir of Rio, particularly to the promoters of the idea. In design and artistic workmanship it is unique and reflects great credit on all connected with it. In turning over its leaves, it could remind him of the pleasant times spent in Brazil.

In looking through the album he noticed the names of persons not belonging to the British community; their appreciation as well as the representative character of the donors, afforded him special gratification, showing, as it does, that he was carrying away from his last post the esteem and good will of so many friends.

On the 18th proximo, he continued, he will have completed 39 years in the consular service, five of which have been spent in this city. It was a great satisfaction therefore for him to know that his services had been appreciated by so many and from quarters so unexpected. He regretted parting from old friends, yet without parting there can be no meeting, and he looked forward with pleasure to meeting some of these friends in Old England at some future time.

In conclusion, and in bidding his friends good-bye, he desired to express the following wish:—"Prosperity to Brazil, and success to all who individually in your affairs; may good health attend you and your families."

We have since learned that the members of the consular staff, Messrs. Rhind, Lord, McGaule and Moore, took Mr. Wagstaff quite by surprise on his return to the consulate, by presenting him with a tankard. It was an act as graceful as it was unexpected, and it is needless to say that the tankard will be well filled henceforth with a very pleasant remembrance.

## Dr. R. H. GUNNING.

The many old friends of Dr. Robert H. Gunning, for many years a resident of this country, will deeply regret to hear of his death in London on the 22nd inst. He was in his 82nd year and had been quite blind for several years, but had kept up his interest in Brazil and his many friends on here to the last.

From what we can learn he first came to Brazil in or near 1848 as a medical officer for the National Brazilian Mining Association. He was afterwards a director of one of the mines, and then a contractor on the D. Pedro II railway and the Uniao Industrial road, where he laid the foundations of a considerable fortune. He was fortunate in some of his investments, particularly in the Navegacao Brasileira company, and from these sources he was enabled to derive a fortune, which was afterwards largely devoted to educational and charitable purposes.

He went to England to live in 1885, but returned yearly to this city for some years. Old age and increasing infirmities finally compelled him to give up so long a journey, and then after occasional visits to Tenerife and Lisbon, he gave up travel altogether.

He was widely known in this country, and his residence at Palmira was always open to visitors from every part of the world. Lady Brassey pictured it in her *Voyage of the Sunbeam*, and other travellers have spoken of their reception there with praise and gratitude.

## DEATH.

WILMOT.—On the 21st inst., at the Strangers' Hospital, of yellow fever, ALFRED N. WILMOT, son of the late Clement H. Wilmot, aged 27 years.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Ranço de Crédito Real do S. Paulo; Estatutos e Contratos* (1881—1900). A useful and convenient compilation of all the official acts affecting this important banking institution.

*Signs of the Times*, Harvest issue. A beautifully illustrated number of this widely circulated religious paper, which is well worth reading. It sets a good example to the religious press by taking a firm stand against war.

*Indice del Comercio Americano*, a descriptive and classified index of business houses forming the National Association of Manufacturers. A very useful compilation for business men, as it furnishes a list, with addresses, of most of the important manufacturers of the United States.

## BUSINESS NOTES

On the 18th inst., a contraband of 54,000 cigars was discovered on the Italian steamer, S. Gottardo, in the port of Santos.

The government has conceded an exequatur to Mr. Albert Schwilch Youle, recently appointed British vice-consul at Victoria, Esprito Santo.

The minister of finance is said to have received specimens of the new notes which it is proposed to put into circulation in substitution of existing notes.

The Companhia Telephonica São Paulo e Rio is asking an indemnity of \$80,000 on the ground that the Central railway broke its contract. The minister of finance has rejected the petition.

Baby Nursing, Limited is the title of a new joint stock company placed on the London stock market, but why "limited" we do not know. Most mothers will want the nursing to be unlimited.

The Café Bourgeois, which was burned in Petropolis on Sunday last, was insured in the Manchester for 15,000\$, while the Casa Floreti was insured in the São Paulo for 25,000\$.

The minister of justice signed a decree yesterday prohibiting the landing of Argentine live cattle in Brazilian ports because of the epidemic of epizootic, or apthous fever, raging in that country.

The minister of finance advises the *delagacia* and the Associação Commercial in São Paulo, that the time for registering dry-goods merchants had been extended eight days more, to the end of the month.

It is stated that the minister of finance has telegraphed to the Associação Commercial of S. Paulo that he has extended the time fixed for the payment of consumption taxes on stocks of merchandise.

The war department wishes to establish a smokeless powder factory and is calling for tenders, which will be received up to Sept. 3. It does not limit itself, however, to accept any of the proposals which it receives.

In the last five years the shipments of wine from Portugal to Brazil have averaged per annum 56,717 pipes and 275,872 cases. Last year the shipments were 40,833 pipes and 227,076 cases, against 43,555 pipes and 231,523 cases in 1898.

The liquidation of the Companhia Alto Paralyba, which began in December, 1896, has now been concluded. The shareholders have lost all their capital amounting to 1,200,000\$, and the losses of creditors amount to 3,489,598\$50.

At a meeting held at their consulate on the 20th inst. the French merchants of this capital decided to organize a chamber of commerce similar to those established in France. A commission was appointed to draw up the statutes for presentation at a future meeting.

The president of the Banco Regional do Paralyba do Sul, now in liquidation, reports that the losses of the bank will probably amount to about 150,000\$ and that the shareholders will lose at least 50% of the capital which they invested in shares of that establishment.

The Grantia insurance company in the 33 years of its existence has issued 13,734 policies and received premiums to the amount of 6,686,945\$20. It has paid insurance for losses to the amount of 3,293,684\$95 and dividends aggregating 1,602,500\$, equivalent to 64½ per cent of 100\$.

The new prefect seems to have run into a live snail's nest in his efforts to put the *livro* service on a good footing. The contractors who enjoy a monopoly of supplying us with bad beef, are quarrelling among themselves, and the prefect has had the misfortune to ally himself with the smaller faction. In consequence of this, he is severely criticised on all sides.

The *Journal do Commercio* reports that the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro is preparing a circular in which it asks other commercial organizations to advise merchants to pay consumption taxes on their stocks of merchandise. The *foral* we trust is mistaken. We should be much better pleased to learn that the Associação has decided to assist business men in obtaining relief from this burden.

The minister of finance has authorized the treasury agency in Rio Grande do Sul to give business men ten days more for reporting their stocks of merchandise subject to consumption taxes, providing they allege good reasons for not having already reported.

In a report of the partners of the firm of Vinu Clausen & Co., at Porto Alegre, convening a meeting of creditors it was reported that a loss of 300,000\$ was attributed to Messrs. Aretz & Co., their representatives in this capital. The latter firm have replied that the loss of 300,000\$ was caused by speculations made, contrary to the express orders, by the chief of the coffee export section of their business.

Difficulties have arisen in the custom-house over having no adhesive stamps to pay the consumption tax on imported fabrics, and the minister of finance has authorized the use of those designed for the tax on domestic fabrics. The trouble arises from the mistake of having a special stamp printed for each tax and each description of taxable merchandise. One single issue of stamps would greatly simplify the business and reduce the costs of imposing the tax.

On the stocks of dry goods thus far reported at the national treasury for the payment of consumption taxes in instalments the sum of 394,491\$92 has to be paid. Over half of this sum will be paid by the following six houses:—John Moore & Co., 47,593\$120; Edward Ashworth & Co., 45,777\$920; S. L. Moore & Co., 44,613\$720; P. S. Nicholson & Co., 22,081\$720; Oliveira, Valle & Co., 20,561\$580; Pareto & Clavier, 18,185\$20. Eleven firms have reported their stocks of hats, on which taxes to the amount of 16,246\$100 have to be paid.

The cotton factory of the Companhia Manufactura Fluminense manufactured last year 3,848,879 metres of cloth, against 3,369,923 in 1898. The company employs 446 operatives of whom 232 are men, 134 women and 80 children. The machinery is valued at 966,995\$660, the factory building at 917,399\$220 and the buildings for operatives at 564,759\$86. Among last year's expenses are the following:—export duties, 8,193\$151; tax on dividends, 3,750\$; other taxes, 3,928\$. The dividend declared for last year was 10½% on a capital of 1,500,000\$.

By a decree of 27th January last the government has conceded a thirty year concession to Dr. José Maria do Conceição Junior for exploring a fishing industry among the Abrolhos islands off the coast of Bahia and Espírito Santo. The grantee proposes to organize a company to work these fisheries under this concession, which will have a capital of 2,500,000\$, and will be equipped with all the latest appliances, including two fast steamers to carry live fish to the market. This is an industry that ought to be developed, as the Abrolhos furnish good fishing grounds, and the market is a large and profitable one.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 23rd announces the arrival there of Mr. Claudius Rodt, manager of the Hamburg house of Vinu Clausen & Co. Calling on the editor of the *Correio do Povo* he is reported to have said that the embarrassment of that important house was caused by the Santos manager, who, without authorization, speculated heavily in exchange and incurred serious losses. He added that a meeting of creditors would be called, at which 30 per cent would be offered, half in cash and half on time. If not accepted the firm would go into liquidation. We are inclined to accept the report with hesitation, as it is not customary for a business man to announce such matters in the public press.

The railway-house has published the following statement of the official value of imports from the month of January:

From the British Empire.....	2,588,822\$826
" Argentina.....	1,611,578\$105
" Germany.....	1,040,895\$642
" the United States.....	900,996\$792
" France.....	689,571\$557
" Portugal.....	616,604\$300
" Belgium.....	412,038\$851
" Spain.....	392,580\$745
" Italy.....	231,419\$232
" Spain.....	27,275\$640
" Chili.....	1,180\$500
" other countries.....	22,025\$543

Total..... 8,653,796\$904

The official value of the imports for January, 1899, was 20,932,870\$307 and the monthly average for 1899 was 19,513,573\$014.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Are you aware, inquires Smith, "that the *brav* organ positively gloats over the misfortunes of tax-payers and absolutely desires that the resources of the country shall be squandered on dead-head printing and special statistics armies?"

The *Republica* says that the state treasury of Pará is in serious difficulties and that the fiscal year will close with a deficit. If that is the state of affairs in a comparatively prosperous state like Pará, imagine what the situation is in other states.

Incomplete returns are said to show that the revenue of the state of Amazonas amounted last year to 14,796,025\$64 and in January of the present year to 5,795,966\$997, against 4,073,080\$36 in January, 1899. It is painful to see such valuable resources squandered by Pensador and Ramalho.





RUA DOS OURIVES N. 4, RIO.

*Ayres A. de Souza.*

**No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro**

B. Dallas, dated 14th March, 1900.—  
**Bar.**—Entries have been good, footing up last month 21,736 bags. Up to the end of February the total net receipts exceed last crop by 25,000 bags. Notable receipts have been done for the United States, and only a very few small lots shipped to Liverpool, but coastwise a large business. Latterly however owing to lightness in the money market, and failures in the south of Europe, the market has been less disposed to decline freely, and every reason to anticipate a decrease on the following quotations which must be considered purely nominal per 15 kilos, —  
 Bagged on shore, viz: Usinas 95.00—97.00, Crystal 92.00—94.00, Brancos 78.00—80.00, Somenos 48.00—50.00, Mascavados 45.00—46.00, Bratos 38.00—40.00.

DESTINATION	COTTON		SUGAR, WHITE		SUGAR, MASCARADORS	
	Bags	Bales	Bags	Brls	Bags	Brls
Northern and Southern Ports of Brazil.....	35,432	5,945	43,368		24,592	
United States.....					203,446	
Liverpool.....	3,142	27,994	20		0,055	
Lisbon, Oporto, Bremen and Hamburg.....		3,880		14	1,039	
River Plate.....	1,45	25	360			
	36,479	37,799	94,669		46,684	

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Finest English and Scotch goods.

Best workmanship and moderate prices.

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**AGUA  MATTONI**

Agua Mineral Natural.

(GIESSEN) (GERMANY)

Natural Alkaline Mineral Water

From the springs of HEINRICH MATTONI, GIESSEN, SAUERBRUNN, NEAR CARLSBAD.

Excellent Table Water

Recommended by most of the medical authorities.

Deposit: RUA GENERAL CAMARA, 78

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The vans employed by us are manufactured expressly for the removal of Furniture, Pianos, Marble work, Statuary and objects of value in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jars and breakage in transit. The Company hold itself responsible for any damage or injury caused by its employees in goods committed to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "andorinhas" for Niteroy, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk or loss of property is thus avoided.

The Directors beg that any complaints or irregularities due to their employees, may be at once reported at either of the above-named offices.

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36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

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At the general depot of

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66, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 66

RIO DE JANEIRO



The acquisition of these stamps, constitutes, apart from its patriotic end, a highly remunerative investment, if we take into consideration the small number of stamps, only 1, the limited issue, authenticated by the destruction of the lithographic stones, which took place on the 30th December last; the low price of each series which will not be altered, and the resolution of the Association to burn all unsold stamps by the 1st September proximo, so that it may be safely said that in the near future these stamps are sure to be well quoted in the philatelic markets of the great capitals of the world.

**WILLIAM SMITH,**

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

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